

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The non-final Office Action of June 13, 2007, has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Claims 4, 8, 10 and 14-16 have been amended. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-17, 19, 20 and 22-52 remain pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested in view of the following arguments.

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 19-20 and 22-30 are allowable and for identifying allowable subject matter with respect to claims 7, 11, 35 and 39.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-6, 8-10, 16, 17, 31-34, 36-38, 40, 43-46, 51 and 52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanko et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,438,141, “Hanko”) in view of Marko et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,876,835, “Marko”). This rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, “receiving, at a mobile terminal, buffered data as a digital broadcast transmission burst in a time-slicing signal, the buffered data corresponding to a first portion of an information stream, said digital broadcast transmission burst having a duration smaller than the duration of said first portion of said information stream.” Contrary to the assertions of the Office Action, neither Hanko nor Marko, either separately or in combination, teaches or suggests such features. The passage of Hanko relied upon by the Office Action as allegedly disclosing these features merely relate to the allocation of bandwidth based on bandwidth limitations and the needs of data sources. Col. 2, ll. 45-57. Indeed, nowhere does Hanko teach or suggest that the transmission burst has a duration smaller than the duration of the first portion of information stream corresponding to the buffered data being transmitted in the transmission burst, as recited in claim 1. As discussed in Applicants’ Amendment and Response dated May 21, 2007, Marko also fails to teach or suggest such features. Accordingly, Marko fails to cure the above-identified deficiencies of Hanko. Accordingly, notwithstanding whether the asserted combination of Hanko and Marko is proper, the asserted combination would not

have resulted in the features as recited in claim 1. Claim 1 is thus allowable for at least these reasons.

Additionally, there would have been no motivation to combine the references in the manner asserted by the Office Action. In particular, the Office Action asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hanko with the alleged power conservation methods and systems of Marko in order to provide a wake-up feature to automatically tune to a particular broadcast channel during a scheduled time to forward a selected message or receive a file. Applicants respectfully disagree. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hanko of a need or desire for power conservation. Indeed, Hanko does not, contrary to the assertion of the Office Action, teach or suggest mobile terminals. The passage of Hanko cited by the Office Action as allegedly disclosing a mobile terminal merely states that “wireless links, digital subscriber lines (DSLs), or cable modems may also be used.” Further, most, if not all, of the embodiments taught by Hanko relate to stationary computer systems that would be plugged into an electrical outlet. See, e.g., col. 7, ll. 49-60; col. 6, ll. 9-41. Thus, there would be no motivation to conserve power in Hanko because the power from an electrical outlet is virtually unlimited (for all intents and purposes). Claim 1 is thus allowable for this additional reason.

Still further, claim 1 recites “powering-up a *digital broadcast receiver* in the mobile terminal.” (Emphasis added). Hanko does not teach or suggest a digital broadcast receiver. Even assuming, without conceding, that Marko discloses a digital broadcast receiver, the Office Action fails to assert why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine a digital broadcast receiver of Marko with the methods and systems disclosed in Hanko in the manner asserted. Indeed, since digital broadcast receivers are used in digital broadcast systems, Applicants respectfully submit that there would have been no motivation to include a digital broadcast receiver in the system of Hanko as Hanko does not teach or suggest digital broadcasting or digital broadcast systems. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable for this additional reason.

Claims 2-5, 8, 9, 16 and 17 are dependent on claim 1 and are thus allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1 and further in view of the novel and non-obvious features recited therein.

Claim 31 recites, *inter alia*, “a transmitter system for broadcasting at least a portion of streaming information provided by an information service provider as a digital broadcast transmission burst, said transmitter system including a service input buffer.” Neither Hanko nor Marko, either separately or in combination, teach or suggest such features. Curiously, in the Office Action’s rejection, claims 1 and 31 are treated together on pp. 2-3. However, Claim 31 relates to a transmitter system including a service input buffer whereas claim 1 relates to powering-up of a digital broadcast receiver in a mobile terminal. Indeed, the Office Action does not address the features recited in claim 31. As such, the Office Action has not establish a *prima facie* rejection because the alleged rejection does not address the all of the features of claim 31.

Further, as discussed above, Hanko is devoid of a teaching or suggestion of digital broadcast systems (e.g., a transmitter system for broadcasting a digital broadcast transmission burst). Referring again to Applicants’ Amendment and Response of May 21, 2007, there is no teaching or suggestion in Marko of a digital broadcast transmitter including a service input buffer. Accordingly, Marko fails to cure the above-identified deficiencies of Hanko. Notwithstanding whether the combination of Hanko and Marko is proper, the asserted combination would not have resulted in the features as recited in claim 31. Claim 31 is thus allowable for at least these reasons.

Claims 32-34, 36-38, 40 and 43-45 are dependent on claim 31 and are thus allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 31 and further in view of the novel and non-obvious features recited therein.

Claim 46 recites, *inter alia*, “a digital broadcast transmitter for transmitting said streaming information as digital broadcast transmission bursts to a remote mobile terminal at a higher bit rate than the rate at which said streaming information is received from said service provider.” The Office Action alleges that Hanko discloses a digital transmitter for transmitting streaming information received from a service provider to a remote mobile terminal at a higher bit rate than the rate at which said streaming information is received from the service provider. Applicants respectfully disagree. Hanko discloses allocating bandwidth of a predefined size among multiple data sources (e.g., multiple service providers). In the embodiments described at col. 11, line 41-col. 12, line 64, Hanko teaches that a 100 Mbps connection is divided among 12 data sources, giving each an average allocation of 8.33 Mbps. The average allocation may be

adjusted on actual need. Col. 12, ll. 20-32. Nonetheless, the data from any given data source is still being transmitted at the allocated bandwidth regardless of the total bandwidth. That is, the data from all 12 sources in total are transmitted in a 100 Mbps connection. However, each data source is only transmitting at the allocated bandwidth (or bit-rate) of, e.g., 8.33 Mbps. Thus, the bit rate at which data is received from a data source (i.e., the alleged service provider) is the same as the bit rate of the transmission of the data to the receiving device. In contrast, claim 46 recites transmitting said streaming information as digital broadcast transmission bursts to a remote mobile terminal at a higher bit rate than the rate at which said streaming information is received from said service provider. Thus, notwithstanding whether the combination of Hanko and Marko is proper, the asserted combination would not have resulted in the features of claim 46. Accordingly, claim 46 is allowable for at least these reasons.

Claims 51 and 52 are dependent on claim 46 and are thus allowable for at least the same

Claims 12-15, 41, 42 and 47-50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanko in view of Marko and further in view of Fell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,674,994, “Fell”).

Claims 12-15, 41, 42 and 47-50 are dependent on claims 1, 31 and 46, respectively, and are thus incorporate all of the features of their base independent claims. As discussed above, neither Hanko nor Marko, either separately or in combination, teaches or suggests each and every limitation of claims 1, 31 and 46. Fell fails to cure the above identified deficiencies of claims 1, 31 and 46. Indeed, Fell is not cited by the Office Action for the deficiencies identified above. Accordingly, claims 12-15, 41, 42 and 47-50 are allowable for at least these reasons.

Appln. No.: 10/087,437
Response dated August 27, 2007
Reply to Office Action of June 13, 2007

CONCLUSION

All rejections having been addressed, Applicants respectfully submit that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicit prompt notification of the same. However, if for any reason the Examiner believes the application is not in condition for allowance or there are any questions, the examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at (202) 824-3156.

Respectfully submitted,
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